

## Arborist Report

To: Jody & Steph Biggs  
Site: 2411 60<sup>th</sup> Ave SE Mercer Island, 98040  
Re: Tree inventory  
Date: April 9, 2024  
Project Arborist: George White,  
ISA Certified Arborist PN-8908A  
ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor  
Reviewed By: Connor McDermott  
ISA Certified Arborist PN- 8704A  
ISA Qualified Tree Risk Assessor  
Referenced Documents: Site Plan A1.1 (Sturman Architects, 1.22.2024)  
Attached: Table of Trees  
Tree Site Map

---

### Summary

I inventoried and assessed one tree on this lot. Based on the Mercer Island City Code (MICC) large (regulated) and exceptional trees are required to be assessed for development projects. This tree was tagged with a round, aluminum tree tag. The tree identifier (Tree 120) corresponds to the number on the tag.

The assessed tree met the exceptional tree criteria outlined in the MICC based on size but is below 24 inches in diameter at standard height (DSH - measured at 4.5 feet above grade).

I found no tree groves on site. A tree grove is defined as “eight or more trees that are 10 inches in diameter or greater that form a continuous canopy”. Trees that are part of a grove shall also be considered exceptional trees unless they also meet the definition of a hazardous tree.

There was one adjacent tree that required documentation for this property. Trees on neighboring properties are required to be documented if they appeared to be greater than 10 inches diameter and their driplines extend over the property line. Measurements for this tree were estimated from the subject site. I assigned this tree an alphabetical identifier (Tree A). This tree was not tagged.

I reviewed the most recent plans (Site Plan A1.1, Sturman Architects, 1.22.2024) for tree retention. If construction is completed as planned, and the tree protection recommendations contained in this report are implemented, both assessed trees can be successfully retained satisfying tree retention requirements. No tree replacement trees are required for this project.

## Assignment and Scope of Work

This report outlines the site inspection by George White of Tree Solutions Inc, on March 26, 2024. I was asked to visit the site and provide a formal report including findings and management recommendations. Jody and Steph Biggs, owners of the property, requested these services for project planning purposes.

## Observations and Discussion

### Site

This 13,500 square foot site was located at the end of private driveway off of 60th Ave NE in Mercer Island. A driveway and single-family house with attached garage currently exist on-site. The site generally slopes downward from east to west to the Lake Washington shorefront which defines the west property boundary.

According to City of Mercer Island PubMaps, a potential slide hazard area, seismic hazard area, and erosion hazard area exist on-site. The project is also subject to shoreline use regulations and shoreland development standards pursuant to MICC Chapter 19.13.

I noted low levels of invasive vegetation on-site including Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus bifrons*), English ivy (*Hedera sp.*), and Cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*). Invasive plants should be removed prior to construction.

### Trees

Tree 120 is a 19.7-inch southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) in good health and fair structure. The tree is codominant at approximately 3 feet above grade with a narrow union and included bark. The trunks fuse together partially at about 5 feet above grade.

There are several additional trees located on-site that are below regulated size including hinoki cypress (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*), florida dogwood (*Cornus florida*), lace-leaf Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum* 'Seiryu'), apple (*Malus domestica*), Flowering cherry (*Prunus serrulata*), plum (*Prunus domestica*), and pear (*Pyrus communis*).

I have included an annotated survey of the site to serve as the site map and attached a table of trees that has detailed information about each tree.

## Discussion

### Required Tree Retention

MICC 19.10.060.A.2.a requires that 30 percent of the large trees located on-site be retained during development projects located in single-family residential zones.

The one large tree on-site is currently proposed for retention resulting in a retention rate of 100 percent satisfying this requirement.

### Exceptional Trees

The city of Mercer Island requires projects to minimize the removal of exceptional trees, trees greater than 24 inches in diameter, and trees that are part of a healthy grove per MICC 19.10.060.A.2.b. Trees

located outside of the area of land disturbance must also be retained unless their retention conflicts with proposed utilities, driveways, etc.

No exceptional trees, grove trees, or trees greater than 24 inches in diameter are currently proposed for removal.

### **Replacement Trees**

Replacement trees are required to be planted for trees removed for site development per MICC 19.10.070. Trees below 10 inches in diameter must be replaced at a 1:1 ratio but only if removed pursuant to a tree removal permit. Replacement tree requirements can be found in MICC 19.10.70.B.

No large trees are proposed for removal and no removal permit is required for the trees on-site that are below the 10-inch threshold, therefore no replacement trees are required for this project.

## **Discussion—Construction Impacts**

### **Proposed Plans**

The most recent plans (Site Plan A1.1, Sturman Architects, 1.22.2024) propose renovations to the existing house and new landscaping to the north of the existing driveway. The existing driveway is proposed to remain, and no increases are proposed to the footprint of the existing structure.

### **Tree Protection**

All retained, the on-site tree and off-site tree must be protected during construction to the standards outlined in MICC 19.10.080.

No ground disturbance is allowed within the minimum limits of disturbance (MLOD), defined as five times trunk diameter at standard height, or 6-feet, whichever is greater. Development work within the MLOD has high a potential for mechanical damage to structural roots and may destabilize trees.

Development work may occur within the recommended limits of disturbance (RLOD), defined as eight times trunk diameter at standard height or greater, depending on individual tree species and/or condition. All work proposed within the RLOD must be reviewed and approved by the project arborist and the City of Mercer Island. The RLOD and MLOD for each retained tree is listed in the attached table of trees.

All retained trees must be protected with tree protection fencing consisting of 6-foot-high chain-link fencing installed at RLOD or at the edges of existing hardscapes. Trees growing in a group should be protected at the shared edge of their respective RLODs. The area contained within the tree protection fencing is referred to as the tree protection zone (TPZ). No grading, excavation, trenching, materials storage, or machine/vehicle access is permitted within the TPZ without arborist coordination.

Additional tree protection recommendations can be found in Appendix F. Specific tree protection recommendations for individual trees are included below.

#### *Tree 120*

Tree 120 should be protected with tree protection fencing installed at its RLOD, a radius of 16 feet extending from the center of the tree. No impacts are proposed within the RLOD.

*Tree A*

While the dripline of tree A extends over the property line by 2-3 feet, its 8-foot RLOD is located entirely within the adjacent property. In my opinion, this tree can be retained if protected at the property line.

**Recommendations**

- Obtain all necessary permits and approval from the city prior to commencement of site work.
- All tree retention and removal regulations must be followed and are outlined in MICC Chapter 19.10 Trees.
- All shoreline use and shoreland development regulations must be followed and are outlined in MICC Chapter 19.13 Shoreline Master Program.
- Ensure tree protection standards comply with MICC 19.10.080 and ISA Best Management Practices (BMP) – Managing Trees During Construction and the tree protection specifications outlined in Appendix F.
- Update site plans to include the RLODs and proposed locations of tree protection fencing.
- Tree protection consisting of chain link fencing should be installed at the RLOD of tree 120 prior to the commencement of construction activities.
- All off-site trees must be protected during construction.
- Manage all invasive vegetation during construction.

Respectfully submitted,

George White,  
Consulting Arborist

## Appendix A Glossary

**DBH or DSH:** diameter at breast or standard height; the diameter of the trunk measured 54 inches (4.5 feet) above grade (Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers 2019)

**tree grove:** a group of eight or more trees each 10 inches or more in diameter that form a continuous canopy. Trees that are part of a grove shall also be considered exceptional trees, unless they also meet the definition of a hazardous tree. (MICC 19.16.010)

**exceptional tree:** a tree measuring 36 inches DSH or greater or with a diameter that is equal to or greater than the diameter listed in the Exceptional Tree Table (MICC 19.16.010)

**ISA:** International Society of Arboriculture

**large tree (regulated):** A tree measuring 10 inches or greater DSH (MICC 19.16.010)

**MLOD (Minimum Limits of Disturbance)** Minimum Limits of Disturbance: represents a distance five (5) times that of the trunk or 6-feet, whichever is greater, and is the minimum distance from a trunk that a structural root can be cut to maintain tree stability.

**RLOD (Recommend Limits of Disturbance):** As outlined in ISA Best Management Practices: Managing Trees During Construction, this is calculated as a radial distance 8 times the trunk diameter or greater depending on tree species and/or condition. For the purpose of this report, this represents the critical root zone (CRZ).

**Visual Tree Assessment (VTA):** method of evaluating structural defects and stability in trees by noting the pattern of growth (Mattheck & Breloer 1994)

## Appendix B References

Accredited Standards Committee A300 (ASC 300). ANSI A300 (Part 1) Tree, Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Management – Standard Practices (Pruning). Londonderry: Tree Care Industry Association, 2017.

Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers, Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition Second Printing. Atlanta, GA: The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), 2019.

Fite, Kelby and Dr. E. Thomas Smiley. Best Management Practices: Managing Trees During Construction, Second Edition. Champaign, IL: International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), 2016.

Mattheck, Claus and Helge Breloer, The Body Language of Trees.: A Handbook for Failure Analysis. London: HMSO, 1994.

Mercer Island Municipal Code (MICC) 19.16.010. Definitions

Mercer Island Municipal Code (MICC) 19.10. Trees

Mercer Island Municipal Code (MICC) 19.13. Shoreline Master Program

## Appendix C Photographs



**Photograph 1.** Invasive Himalayan blackberry east of the existing structure.



**Photograph 2.** Tree 120 as viewed from the driveway. This tree can be easily retained if protected with tree protection fencing installed at its RLOD.



**Photograph 3.** Narrow, codominant trunks that have fused together on tree 120.



**Photograph 4.** Tree A, a flowering plum located south of the subject property. This tree can be effectively retained if protected at the property line.



**Photograph 5.** Several ornamental trees, and fruit trees that are below regulated size also exist on-site.

## Appendix D Assumptions & Limiting Conditions

- 1 Consultant assumes that the site and its use do not violate, and is in compliance with, all applicable codes, ordinances, statutes or regulations.
- 2 The consultant may provide a report or recommendation based on published municipal regulations. The consultant assumes that the municipal regulations published on the date of the report are current municipal regulations and assumes no obligation related to unpublished city regulation information.
- 3 Any report by the consultant and any values expressed therein represent the opinion of the consultant, and the consultant's fee is in no way contingent upon the reporting of a specific value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of a subsequent event, or upon any finding to be reported.
- 4 All photographs included in this report were taken by Tree Solutions, Inc. during the documented site visit, unless otherwise noted. Sketches, drawings and photographs (included in, and attached to, this report) are intended as visual aids and are not necessarily to scale. They should not be construed as engineering drawings, architectural reports or surveys. The reproduction of any information generated by architects, engineers or other consultants and any sketches, drawings or photographs is for the express purpose of coordination and ease of reference only. Inclusion of such information on any drawings or other documents does not constitute a representation by the consultant as to the sufficiency or accuracy of the information.
- 5 Unless otherwise agreed, (1) information contained in any report by consultant covers only the items examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of inspection; and (2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing, climbing, or coring.
- 6 These findings are based on the observations and opinions of the authoring arborist, and do not provide guarantees regarding the future performance, health, vigor, structural stability or safety of the plants described and assessed.
- 7 Measurements are subject to typical margins of error, considering the oval or asymmetrical cross-section of most trunks and canopies.
- 8 Tree Solutions did not review any reports or perform any tests related to the soil located on the subject property unless outlined in the scope of services. Tree Solutions staff are not and do not claim to be soils experts. An independent inventory and evaluation of the site's soil should be obtained by a qualified professional if an additional understanding of the site's characteristics is needed to make an informed decision.
- 9 Our assessments are made in conformity with acceptable evaluation/diagnostic reporting techniques and procedures, as recommended by the International Society of Arboriculture.

## Appendix E Methods

### **Measuring**

I measured the diameter of each tree at 54 inches above grade, diameter at standard height (DSH). If a tree had multiple stems, I measured each stem individually at standard height and determined a single-stem equivalent diameter by using the method outlined in the city of Seattle Director's Rule 16-2008 or the [Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition Second Printing](#) published by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers. A tree is regulated based on this single-stem equivalent diameter value. Because this value is calculated in the office following field work, some unregulated trees may be included in our data set. These trees are included in the tree table for informational purposes only and not factored into tree totals discussed in this report.

### **Tagging**

I tagged each tree with a circular aluminum tag at eye level. I assigned each tree a numerical identifier on our map and in our tree table, corresponding to this tree tag. I used alphabetical identifiers for trees off-site.

### **Evaluating**

I evaluated tree health and structure utilizing visual tree assessment (VTA) methods. The basis behind VTA is the identification of symptoms, which the tree produces in reaction to a weak spot or area of mechanical stress. A tree reacts to mechanical and physiological stresses by growing more vigorously to re-enforce weak areas, while depriving less stressed parts. An understanding of the uniform stress allows the arborist to make informed judgments about the condition of a tree.

### **Rating**

When rating tree health, I took into consideration crown indicators such as foliar density, size, color, stem and shoot extensions. When rating tree structure, I evaluated the tree for form and structural defects, including past damage and decay. Tree Solutions has adapted our ratings based on the Purdue University Extension formula values for health condition (*Purdue University Extension bulletin FNR-473-W - Tree Appraisal*). These values are a general representation used to assist arborists in assigning ratings.

#### **Health**

Excellent - Perfect specimen with excellent form and vigor, well-balanced crown. Normal to exceeding shoot length on new growth. Leaf size and color normal. Trunk is sound and solid. Root zone undisturbed. No apparent pest problems. Long safe useful life expectancy for the species.

Good - Imperfect canopy density in few parts of the tree, up to 10% of the canopy. Normal to less than ¾ typical growth rate of shoots and minor deficiency in typical leaf development. Few pest issues or damage, and if they exist, they are controllable, or tree is reacting appropriately. Normal branch and stem development with healthy growth. Safe useful life expectancy typical for the species.

Fair - Crown decline and dieback up to 30% of the canopy. Leaf color is somewhat chlorotic/necrotic with smaller leaves and "off" coloration. Shoot extensions indicate some stunting and stressed growing conditions. Stress cone crop clearly visible. Obvious signs of pest problems contributing to lesser condition, control might be possible. Some decay areas found in main stem and branches. Below average safe useful life expectancy

Poor - Lacking full crown, more than 50% decline and dieback, especially affecting larger branches. Stunting of shoots is obvious with little evidence of growth on smaller stems. Leaf size and color

reveals overall stress in the plant. Insect or disease infestation may be severe and uncontrollable. Extensive decay or hollows in branches and trunk. Short safe useful life expectancy.

### **Structure**

Excellent - Root plate undisturbed and clear of any obstructions. Trunk flare has normal development. No visible trunk defects or cavities. Branch spacing/structure and attachments are free of any defects.

Good - Root plate appears normal, with only minor damage. Possible signs of root dysfunction around trunk flare. Minor trunk defects from previous injury, with good closure and less than 25% of bark section missing. Good branch habit; minor dieback with some signs of previous pruning. Codominant stem formation may be present, requiring minor corrections.

Fair - Root plate reveals previous damage or disturbance. Dysfunctional roots may be visible around the main stem. Evidence of trunk damage or cavities, with decay or defects present and less than 30% of bark sections missing on trunk. Co-dominant stems are present. Branching habit and attachments indicate poor pruning or damage, which requires moderate corrections.

Poor - Root plate disturbance and defects indicate major damage, with girdling roots around the trunk flare. Trunk reveals more than 50% of bark section missing. Branch structure has poor attachments, with several structurally important branches dead or broken. Canopy reveals signs of damage or previous topping or lion-tailing, with major corrective action required.

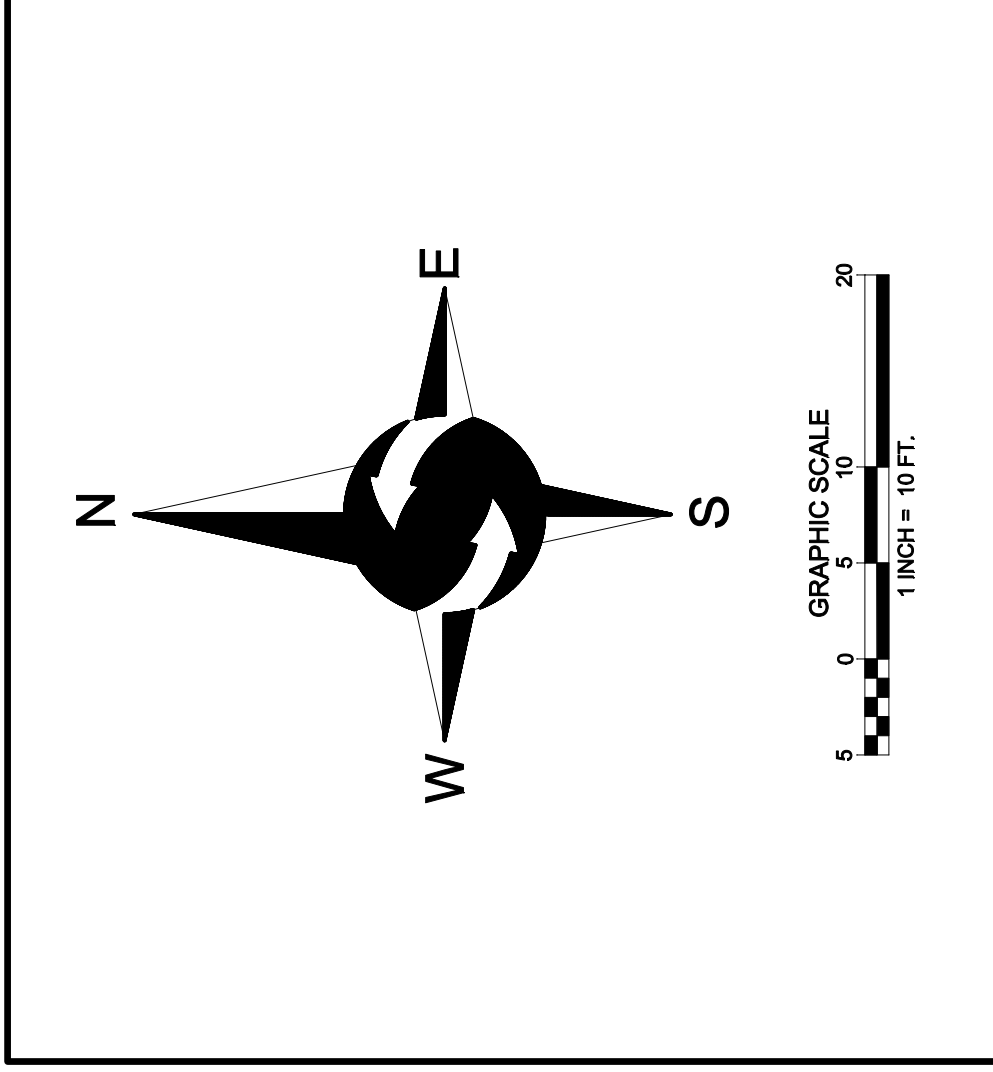
## Appendix F Tree Protection Specifications

*The following is a list of protection measures that must be employed before, during and after construction to ensure the long-term viability of retained trees.*

1. **Project Arborist:** The project arborists shall at minimum have an International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certification and ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualification.
2. **Tree Protection Zone (TPZ):** The tree protection zone (TPZ) of is generally established at the recommended limits of disturbance established by the project arborist, the TPZ may extend outside tree protection fencing. Work within the TPZ must be approved and monitored by the project arborist.
3. **Tree Protection Fencing:** Tree protection shall consist of 6-foot chain-link fencing installed at the TPZ as approved by the project arborist. Fence posts shall be anchored into the ground or bolted to existing hardscape surfaces.
  - a. Where trees are being retained as a group the fencing shall encompass the entire area including all landscape beds or lawn areas associated with the grove.
  - b. Per arborist approval, TPZ fencing may be placed at the edge of existing hardscape within the TPZ to allow for staging and traffic.
  - c. Where work is planned within the TPZ, install fencing at edge of TPZ and move to limits of disturbance at the time that the work within the TPZ is planned to occur. This ensures that work within the TPZ is completed to specification.
  - d. Where trees are protected at the edge of the project boundary, construction limits fencing shall be incorporated as the boundary of tree protection fencing.
4. **Access Beyond Tree Protection Fencing:** In areas where work such as installation of utilities is required within the TPZ, a locking gate will be installed in the fencing to facilitate access. The project manager or project arborist shall be present when tree protection areas are accessed.
5. **Tree Protection Signage:** Tree protection signage shall be affixed to fencing every 20 feet. Signage shall be fluorescent, at least 2' x 2' in size, with 3" tall text. Signage will note: "Tree Protection Area – Do Not Enter: Entry into the tree protection area is prohibited unless authorized by the project manager." Signage shall include the contact information for the project manager and instructions for gaining access to the area.
6. **Filter / Silt Fencing:** Filter / silt fencing within the TPZ of retained trees shall be installed in a manner that does not sever roots. Install so that filter / silt fencing sits on the ground and is weighed in place by sandbags or gravel. Do not trench to insert filter / silt fencing into the ground.
7. **Monitoring:** The project arborist shall monitor all ground disturbance at the edge of or within the TPZ, including where the TPZ extends beyond the tree protection fencing.
8. **Soil Protection:** No parking, foot traffic, materials storage, or dumping (including excavated soils) are allowed within the TPZ. Heavy machinery shall remain outside of the TPZ. Access to the tree protection area will be granted under the supervision of the project arborist. If project arborist allows, heavy machinery can enter the area if soils are protected from the load. Acceptable methods of soil protection include applying 3/4-inch plywood over 4 to 6 inches of wood chip mulch or use of AlturnaMats® (or equivalent product approved by the project arborist). Retain existing paved surfaces within or at the edge of the TPZ for as long as possible.
9. **Soil Remediation:** Soil compacted within the TPZ of retained trees shall be remediated using pneumatic air excavation according to a specification produced by the project arborist.
10. **Canopy Protection:** Where fencing is installed at the limits of disturbance within the TPZ, canopy management (pruning or tying back) shall be conducted to ensure that vehicular traffic does not

damage canopy parts. Exhaust from machinery shall be located five feet outside the dripline of retained trees. No exhaust shall come in contact with foliage for prolonged periods of time.

11. **Duff/Mulch:** Apply 6 inches of arborist wood chip mulch or hog fuel over bare soil within the TPZ to prevent compaction and evaporation. TPZ shall be free of invasive weeds to facilitate mulch application. Keep mulch 1 foot away from the base of trees and 6 inches from retained understory vegetation. Retain and protect as much of the existing duff and understory vegetation as possible.
12. **Excavation:** Excavation done at the edge of or within the TPZ shall use alternative methods such as pneumatic air excavation or hand digging. If heavy machinery is used, use flat front buckets with the project arborist spotting for roots. When roots are encountered, stop excavation and cleanly sever roots. The project arborist shall monitor all excavation done within the TPZ.
13. **Fill:** Limit fill to 1 foot of uncompacted well-draining soil, within the TPZ of retained trees. In areas where additional fill is required, consult with the project arborist. Fill must be kept at least 1 foot from the trunks of trees.
14. **Root Pruning:** Limit root pruning to the extent possible. All roots shall be pruned with a sharp saw making clean cuts. Do not fracture or break roots with excavation equipment.
15. **Root Moisture:** Root cuts and exposed roots shall be immediately covered with soil, mulch, or clear polyethylene sheeting and kept moist. Water to maintain moist condition until the area is back filled. Do not allow exposed roots to dry out before replacing permanent back fill.
16. **Hardscape Removal:** Retain hardscape surfaces for as long as practical. Remove hardscape in a manner that does not require machinery to traverse newly exposed soil within the TPZ. Where equipment must traverse the newly exposed soil, apply soil protection as described in section 8. Replace fencing at edge of TPZ if soil exposed by hardscape removal will remain for any period of time.
17. **Tree Removal:** All trees to be removed that are located within the TPZ of retained trees shall not be ripped, pulled, or pushed over. The tree should be cut to the base and the stump either left or ground out. A flat front bucket can also be used to sever roots around all sides of the stump, or the roots can be exposed using hydro or air excavation and then cut before removing the stump.
18. **Irrigation:** Retained trees with soil disturbance within the TPZ will require supplemental water from June through September. Acceptable methods of irrigation include drip, sprinkler, or watering truck. Trees shall be watered three times per month during this time.
19. **Pruning:** Pruning required for construction and safety clearance shall be done with a pruning specification provided by the project arborist in accordance with American National Standards Institute ANSI-A300 2017 Standard Practices for Pruning. Pruning shall be conducted or monitored by an arborist with an ISA Certification.
20. **Plan Updates:** All plan updates or field modification that result in impacts within the TPZ or change the retained status of trees shall be reviewed by the senior project manager and project arborist prior to conducting the work.
21. **Materials:** Contractor shall have the following materials onsite and available for use during work in the TPZ:
  - **Sharp and clean bypass hand pruners**
  - **Sharp and clean bypass loppers**
  - **Sharp hand-held root saw**
  - **Reciprocating saw with new blades**
  - **Shovels**
  - **Trowels**
  - **Clear polyethylene sheeting**
  - **Burlap**
  - **Water**



**LEGEND**

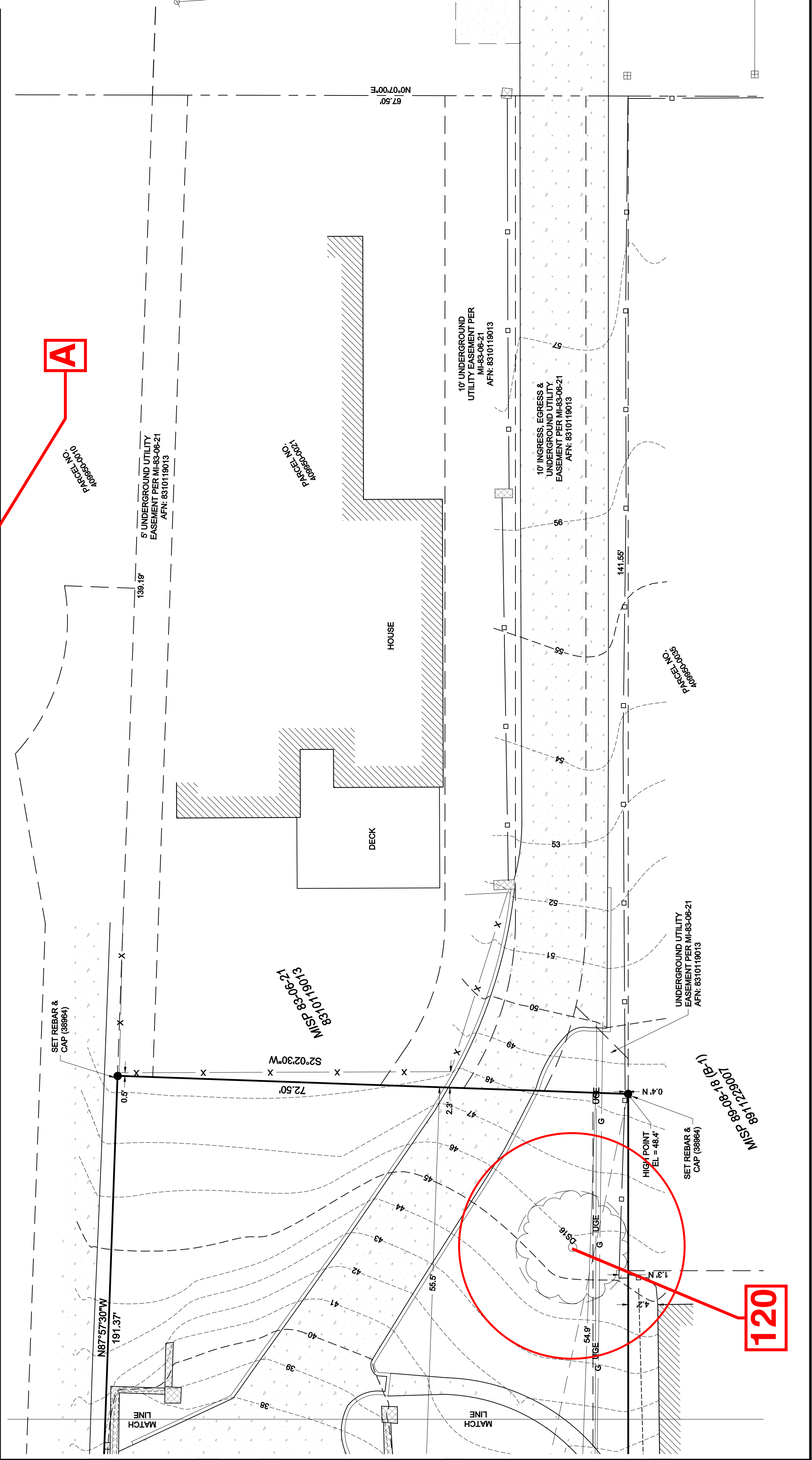
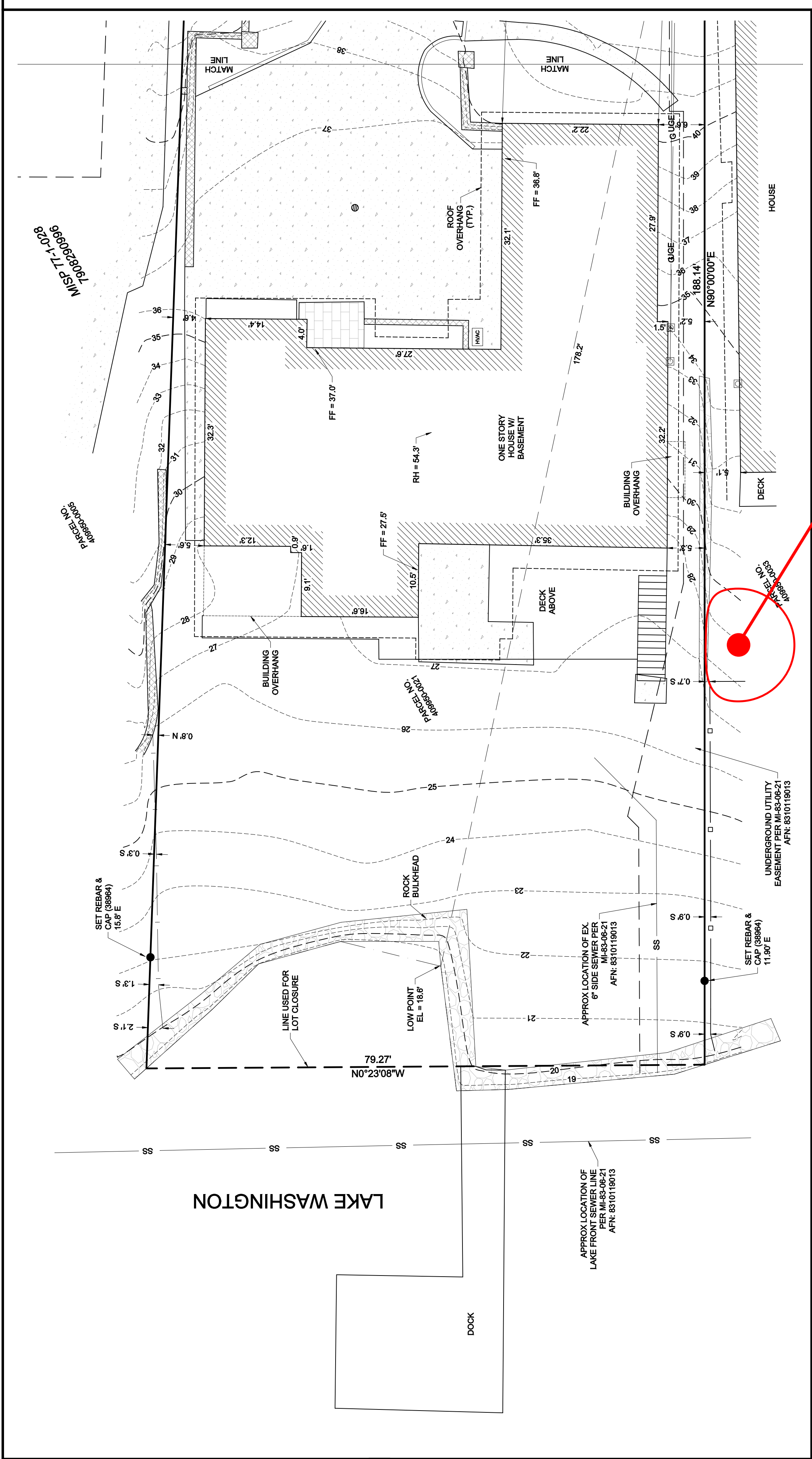
- |   |   |       |                    |
|---|---|-------|--------------------|
| ○ | FOUND MONUMENT IN CASE                          | —OHU— | OVERHEAD UTILITIES |
| ○ | FOUND REBAR AS DESCRIBED                        | -X-   | CHAINLINK FENCE    |
| ○ | SET 5/8" X 24" IRON ROD W/1" YELLOW PLASTIC CAP | -D-   | WOOD FENCE         |
| ○ | POWER METER                                     | -W-   | WIRE FENCE         |
| ○ | GAS METER                                       | ⊙     | TELEPHONE MANHOLE  |
| ○ | HVAC UNIT                                       | ⊠     | MAILBOX            |
| ○ | UTILITY POLE                                    | ▬     | CONCRETE WALL      |
| ○ | YARD DRAIN                                      | ⊞     | ROCKERY            |
| ○ | SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE                          | ▬     | ASPHALT SURFACE    |
| ○ | WATER VALVE                                     | ▬     | CONCRETE SURFACE   |
| ○ | FIRE HYDRANT                                    | ▬     | GRAVEL SURFACE     |
| ○ | WATER METER                                     | ▬     | BRICK SURFACE      |
| ○ | APPROXIMATE LOCATION SANITARY SEWER LINE        | ▬     | DECIDUOUS          |
| ○ | APPROXIMATE LOCATION UNDERGROUND GAS LINE       | -SS-  |                    |
| ○ | APPROXIMATE LOCATION UNDERGROUND WATERLINE      | -G-   |                    |
| ○ | APPROXIMATE LOCATION UNDERGROUND POWERLINE      | -W-   |                    |
| ○ | APPROXIMATE LOCATION UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE LINE | -UGE- |                    |
| ○ |   | -UGT- |                    |



**Tree Inventory**  
 Arborist: GW  
 Inventory date: 3.26.2024  
 Map Created: 4.9.2024

This map documents the site visit of GW, of Tree Solutions Inc. on March 26, 2024. All regulated on-site trees were tagged and assigned a numerical identifier. All off-site trees that appeared to be of regulated size were assigned an alphabetical identifier. Off-site trees were not tagged. The approximate locations of regulated trees that did not appear on the provided survey are indicated with red circles.

**Map Key**  
 ○ - Approximate location of surveyed tree not included in provided survey



21923 NE 1/4, SEC 11, TWP 24N, RNG 4E, W.M.  
 NE 1/4, NE 1/4, SEC 11, TWP 24N, RNG 4E, W.M.  
 NW 1/4, NE 1/4, SEC 11, TWP 24N, RNG 4E, W.M.

Site Surveying, Inc.  
 www.sitesurveying.com  
 Phone: 425.298.4412

DATE	REVISION	DRN

**TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY**

JODY & STEPHANIE BIGGS  
 2411 60TH AVENUE SE  
 MERCER ISLAND, WA 98040

PROJECT NO. 22-229  
 DRAWN BY: MTS  
 CHECKED BY: TNW  
 DATE: 6/17/2022  
 SHEET 1 OF 1



**Table of Trees**  
2411 60th Ave SE, Mercer Island, WA

Arborist: GW  
Date of Inventory: 3.26.2024  
Table Prepared: 4.9.2024

*DSH (Diameter at Standard Height) is measured 4.5 feet above grade, or as specified in the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition, published by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers.*  
*DSH for multi-stem trees are noted as a single stem equivalent, which is calculated using the method defined in the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition.*  
*Letters are used to identify trees on neighboring property with overhanging canopies.*  
*Minimum Limit of Disturbance (MLOD) is defined as 5 times trunk diameter or 6 feet, whichever is greater.*  
*Recommended Limit of Disturbance (RLOD) is 10 times trunk diameter*  
*Dripline is measured from the center of the tree to the outermost extent of the canopy.*

Dripline Radius (feet)

Tree ID	Scientific Name	Common Name	DSH (inches)	DSH Multistem	Health Condition	Structural Condition	Dripline Radius (feet)				Exceptional Threshold	Exceptional	24-Inch DSH or Greater	MLOD (feet)	RLOD (feet)	Proposed Action	Notes
							N	E	S	W							
120	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	<i>Southern magnolia</i>	19.7		Good	Fair	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.0	Exceptional - Size	-	8	16		Measured as one trunk diameter; tree is codominant with narrow union and included bark; trunks fused at 5 feet above grade; slime flux present at union
A	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	<i>Flowering plum</i>	10.1	6,6,5,5	Good	Fair	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	21.0		-	6	8		Distinct lean to east; small rock retaining wall limits roots to north; recently pruned